

## D'ANNUNZIO'S GROUP AGAIN RULES FIUME

Sets Up Government After  
Capture of the City  
From Zanella.

## ITALY SEEKS PEACE

Sends Envoys and a War-  
ship to Bring Order Out  
of Rising.

## FIGHTING WAS SHARP

Fascisti Seized a Gunboat and  
Poured Cannon Shot Into  
the Palace.

Rome, March 4 (Associated Press).—Italian Fascisti and former D'Annunzio legionnaires have installed a government at Fiume after their coup of yesterday, when they forced President Zanella to relinquish office. The new Provisional Government is composed of former members of D'Annunzio's National Council.

Italian carabinieri are doing police service in the city, while battalions of other troops are massed within the confines of Fiume, in readiness to check further outbreaks. The cruiser Mirabello, which formed a part of the fleet of D'Annunzio when he held the city, has been ordered to Fiume.

Zanella, who was chosen to head the Fiume Government by an overwhelming majority in the elections last April, refuses to leave his native city.

**Action by Government.**  
Premier Facta and Foreign Minister Schanzer met this afternoon to discuss the question of how to oust the insurgents. The Government this evening sent Commendatore Castelli to Fiume as a special commissioner with instructions to try to straighten out the situation. After consulting several members of the Government departments tonight, Capt. Hostentini and Major Giurati, respectively Minister of War and Chief of Cabinet in the D'Annunzio Ministry, left Rome this evening for Fiume.

Several weeks' agitation preceded the overthrow of Zanella, who has been charged with being "more for Fiume than for Italy." Besides the fierce national struggle between the annexationists and the Zanella autonomists there have been bitter local political animosities. These arose on Zanella's return after having successfully contracted a loan with the Italian Government. On the very day he announced this transaction a bomb was hurled at his automobile by political antagonists, wounding his chauffeur. After that the conflict became more bitter each day. The newspaper *Il Mattino* says the Government will intervene to reestablish order and safeguard the lives and liberties of the inhabitants of Fiume while the city is given an opportunity to secure a new Government with sufficient strength and authority to support itself. But, it is added, the Italian authorities will maintain strict neutrality amid the clash of local factions, limiting their activities to guaranteeing order and liberty during the elections.

**Fire on the Palace.**  
Details of yesterday's fighting are now becoming available here. From early yesterday morning forces of Fascisti, Legionaries and Republicans have been in possession of the city. They captured the posts and telegraphs, and before their advance the body of police organized by Zanella retired to the Government Palace. The Government forces were supplied with plenty of arms and ammunition and prepared for determined resistance, still hoping to master the revolution.

Their first line of defense was a wall

inclosing the small park in which the palace stands. They were soon obliged to retire inside the building, however, as their posts behind the walls of the park were dominated by the enemy fire from the windows and roofs of surrounding houses. Zanella's forces then placed machine guns on the roof of the palace, which for some time checked the progress of their assailants.

Deputy Giunta, leader of the Fascisti, then captured an armored motorboat belonging to the Italian navy, in the neighboring bay of Abbazia, and with its guns opened fire against the palace. About thirty 75 millimeter shells were thrown into the building, doing considerable damage.

Italian torpedo boats stationed in Fiume harbor succeeded in capturing the motorboat, but the latter was again seized by the Fascisti, who resumed their bombardment, and the attack against the palace became general. Unable to resist longer, the defenders of the palace hoisted a white flag and sent Signor Sterlich as an envoy to the Fascisti headquarters to negotiate a surrender.

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## GERMANS PLAN RIVAL TO SCHELDT CANAL

Try to Connect Hamburg and  
Bremen With Westphalia.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
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New York Herald Bureau.  
Berlin, March 4.

The peace treaty requires that Germany cooperate in building the Rhine-Scheldt Canal and thereby assist in giving Antwerp and Rotterdam a hold on German traffic as far inland as Hanover. The Germans are now on the point of launching a canal project of their own and will try to build up the Hanseatic cities of Hamburg, Lubeck and Bremen instead.

For years there has been bickering about what route the canal should take in joining Hamburg, Bremen and other seaports with Westphalia and its teeming industries. In anticipation of the Rhine-Scheldt Canal an agreement was reached to build only a so-called middle line or short route of the Hanseatic canal.

No all Hanseatic cities have accepted this decision. Lubeck still holding out for another plan, but there is sufficient influence behind the air line route to make it seem assured. More than 7,000,000 tons of coal alone passed through Hamburg last year, and if German seaports can remain harbors for raw materials used in the Rhineland factories this will go far toward keeping up the strong position those harbors attained under the Kaiser.

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## FIRE DESTROYS CITY HALL OF MONTREAL

Rebuilding Costs Will Bring  
Total of the Loss Up to  
\$10,000,000.

MONTREAL, March 4.—City officials to-day awaited the cooling of the embers of the fire which last night destroyed the City Hall, that they may open the big safes in the services department and ascertain if signed debentures valued at \$5,000,000 and other valuable public documents were damaged in the conflagration.

The building, erected in 1878 at a cost of \$700,000, is a total loss, is but four roofless walls to-day. The fire completely destroyed the interior. So

rapidly had the flames progressed when firemen arrived on the scene that it was impossible to save many valuable papers that were destroyed. It is believed, however, that the debentures and other documents in the fireproof safes will be found intact. Six firemen were injured.

"Mayor Martin estimated that eventually the fire and the rehabilitation labors it will necessitate would prove to have occasioned a \$10,000,000 loss to the city. In addition to the destruction of the building and its contents he based his estimate on the cost of building anew, of replacing lists of assessments, taxes and other records and the temporary expense of housing the city government. The only insurance was said to be a reserve fund of \$200,000 set aside to meet fire losses and other eventualities.

Many works of art and historic documents were destroyed by the flames. The resulting disorganization of the city's finances, Mayor Martin said, would be irremediable. He thought it probable that the Government would authorize a special loan of \$2,500,000 or more for a new City Hall in order to facilitate the city's recovery.

## CHURCH LIFTS BAN QUICKLY FROM DUKE

Torlonia, Excommunicated for  
Fighting Duel, Success-  
fully Pleads Case.

ROME, March 4 (Associated Press).—Duke Marino Torlonia, the elderly Italian noble who fought a duel last week with Count Lovatelli, the sculptor, was excommunicated for having taken part in the encounter, but the ban of the church was raised upon representations made by the Duke, it developed to-day.

Duke Marino, whose wife was formerly Miss Mary Elsie Moore of New York, engaged in the duel after an ex-

change of blows with the Count in a ballroom, where a dispute had arisen between them over a statue of the Duchess which the sculptor had executed. In the combat with swords, occurring the next morning, the sculptor was wounded. The Duke subsequently was excommunicated.

Seeking reconciliation with the church, the Duke applied to Cardinal Vicaire Pompili for abrogation of the excommunication. He declared the sculptor was the aggressor, provoking and attacking the Duke while he was conversing with women, the Duke, therefore, he declared, being obliged to fight in self-defense.

Cardinal Pompili accepted the arguments of the Duke, abrogated the excommunication and restored him to all the rights and privileges of the Catholic community, including that granted by Pope Alexander VII. of having mass celebrated in the private chapel of his palace.

**TRY TO MAKE STAMBOUL DRY.**  
CONSTANTINOPLE, March 4.—The Green Crescent, a Turkish committee organ-

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